United Nations A/54/749

General Assembly

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Fifty-fourth session
Agenda item 42
The situation in Bosnia and Herzegovina

Letter dated 10 February 2000 from the representatives of Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia, Slovenia and the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia to the United Nations addressed to the President of the General Assembly

The Governments of Bosnia and Herzegovina, the Republic of Croatia, the Republic of Macedonia and the Republic of Slovenia have taken note of the letter dated 13 December 1999 signed by Ambassador Jovanović of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro) to the President of the Security Council (S/1999/1245).

Four of the successor States wish to stress that, ever since the dissolution of the former Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, they have always maintained a constructive attitude and willingness to solve the State succession issues to the former Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia through the negotiations held under the auspices of the international community, on the basis of the equality of all five successor States and other relevant principles and norms of international law. To this end four of the successor States have throughout the negotiations accepted several proposals of the international community aimed at reaching a settlement of the succession issue.

On the other hand, the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro) has so far maintained an unconstructive attitude. It has been rejecting the equal rights of all five successor States and not accepting the proposals made by Sir Arthur Watts, special negotiator in the framework of the Peace Implementation Council. Furthermore, the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro) has insisted on the position that it represented the political and legal continuity of the former Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, which has dissolved and ceased to exist, as established, *inter alia*, by relevant Security Council and General Assembly resolutions and opinions of the Arbitration Commission of the European Union/United Nations Conference on the Former Yugoslavia. The Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro) has thus hindered any possible progress in the negotiations.

In view of the expressed readiness of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro) to resume the State succession negotiations, which were suspended, and in the hope that the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro) will show a more

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genuine and more constructive attitude and willingness to reach an agreement within a short period of time, four of the successor States reconfirm their readiness to solve promptly the issue of the States succession to the former Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, on the basis of the equality of all five successor States. The settlement of the issue of succession to the former Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia would contribute to political stabilization, economic cooperation and the improvement of relations.

We should be grateful if you would have the present letter circulated as a document of the General Assembly, under agenda item 42.

(Signed) Muhamed **Sacirbey**
Ambassador
Permanent Representative of
Bosnia and Herzegovina

(Signed) Ivan **Šimonović**
Ambassador
Permanent Representative of
the Republic of Croatia

(Signed) Naste **Čalovski**
Ambassador
Permanent Representative of
the Republic of Macedonia

(Signed) Samuel **Žbogar**
Chargé d'affaires a.i.
Permanent Mission of
the Republic of Slovenia

UNITED NATIONS

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GENERAL ASSEMBLY
Fifty-fourth session
Agenda item 15 (c)
ELECTIONS TO FILL VACANCIES IN PRINCIPAL ORGANS: ELECTION OF FIVE MEMBERS OF THE INTERNATIONAL COURT OF JUSTICE

SECURITY COUNCIL
Fifty-fifth year

MEMORANDUM BY THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

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I. INTRODUCTION

1. By a letter dated 19 November 1999, Judge Stephen Schwebel, the President of the International Court of Justice, pursuant to Article 13, paragraph 4, of the Statute of the Court, informed the Secretary-General of his resignation as a member of the Court effective 29 February 2000. Thus, a vacancy in the Court will occur on 29 February 2000.

2. Judge Schwebel was elected as a member of the Court from 15 January 1981 and was re-elected as from 6 February 1988 and 6 February 1997. His current term of office would have expired on 5 February 2006. According to Article 14 of the Statute of the Court, the vacancy shall be filled by the same method as that laid down for the regular election and the Secretary-General shall, within one month of the occurrence of the vacancy, issue the invitations for nominations provided for in Article 5 of the Statute. According to Article 5, paragraph 1, of the Statute, the invitations for nomination have to be made at least three months before the date of the election, which is, pursuant to Article 14, to be fixed by the Security Council.

3. By a note dated 24 November 1999, addressed to the Security Council, the Secretary-General referred to Judge Schwebel's letter of resignation and drew its attention to Article 14 of the Statute of the Court regarding fixing the date of the election to fill the vacancy in the International Court of Justice (S/1999/1197). Pursuant to article 14 of the Statute of the Court, the Security Council decided, by resolution 1278 (1999) of 30 November 1999, that the election to fill the vacancy should take place on 2 March 2000 at a meeting of the Security Council and at a meeting of the General Assembly at its fifty-fourth session. The General Assembly at its 70th meeting, held on 6 December 1999, decided to reopen consideration of agenda item 15 (c) (see General Assembly decision 54/402 of 6 December 1999 and A/54/PV.70).

4. Pursuant to Article 5, paragraph 1, of the Statute of the Court, the Secretary-General, in a communication dated 30 November 1999, invited the national groups of States parties to the Statute of the Court to undertake the nomination of persons in a position to accept the duties of a member of the Court. The Secretary-General further requested that nominations should be received no later than 7 February 2000. A list of the nominations received by that date and the curriculum vitae of the candidate are transmitted in separate documents to the General Assembly and the Security Council (A/54/751-S/2000/106 and A/54/752-S/2000/107 respectively). The name of the candidate will appear on the ballot papers to be distributed during the election.

5. Article 15 of the Statute of the Court provides that a member of the Court elected to replace a member whose term of office has not expired shall hold office for the remainder of the predecessor's term. The member elected to replace Judge Schwebel will thus serve until 5 February 2006.

6. The current composition of the Court and the procedure in the General Assembly and the Security Council for filling the vacancy are described below.

II. COMPOSITION OF THE INTERNATIONAL COURT OF JUSTICE

7. The current composition of the International Court of Justice is as follows:

President: Mr. Gilbert Guillaume (France)***

Vice-President: Mr. Shi Jiuyong (China)*

Judges: Shigeru Oda (Japan)*
Stephen M. Schwebel (United States of America)**
Mohammed Bedjaoui (Algeria)**
Raymond Ranjeva (Madagascar)***
Géza Herczegh (Hungary)*
Carl-August Fleischhauer (Germany)*
Abdul G. Koroma (Sierra Leone)*
Vladlen S. Vereshchetin (Russian Federation)**
Rosalyn Higgins (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland)***
Gonzalo Parra-Aranguren (Venezuela)***
Pieter H. Kooijmans (Netherlands)**
José F. Rezek (Brazil)**
Awn Shawkat Al-Khasawneh (Jordan)***

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* Term of office expires on 5 February 2003.
** Term of office expires on 5 February 2006.
*** Term of office expires on 5 February 2009.

III. PROCEDURE IN THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY AND IN THE SECURITY COUNCIL

8. The election will take place in accordance with the following provisions:

(a) The Statute of the Court, in particular Articles 2 to 4 and 7 to 12, and 14;

(b) Rules 150 and 151 of the rules of procedure of the General Assembly;

(c) Rules 40 and 61 of the provisional rules of procedure of the Security Council.

9. In accordance with General Assembly resolution 264 (III) of 8 October 1948, Switzerland, which is a party to the Statute of the Court, but not a Member of the United Nations, has been invited to participate in the General Assembly in electing members of the Court in the same manner as the States Members of the United Nations.

10. On the date of the election, the General Assembly and the Security Council will proceed, independently of one another, to elect a member of the Court to fill the vacancy (Article 8 of the Statute).

11. According to Article 2 of the Statute, judges are to be elected, regardless of their nationality, from among persons of high moral character, who possess the qualifications required in their respective countries for appointment to the highest judicial offices, or are jurisconsults of recognized competence in international law. Article 9 requires electors to bear in mind not only that the person to be elected should individually possess the qualifications required, but also that, in the body as a whole, the representation of the main forms of civilization and of the principal legal systems of the world should be assured.

12. The candidate who obtains an absolute majority of votes both in the General Assembly and in the Security Council shall be considered as elected (Article 10, paragraph 1, of the Statute).

13. The consistent practice of the United Nations has been to interpret the words "absolute majority" as meaning a majority of all electors whether or not they vote or are allowed to vote. The electors in the General Assembly are all 188 Member States together with the one non-member State, mentioned in paragraph 9 above which is a party to the Statute of the Court. Accordingly, as at the date of the present memorandum, 95 votes constitute an absolute majority in the Assembly for the purpose of the Court election.

14. In the Security Council, eight votes constitute an absolute majority and no distinction is made between permanent and non-permanent members of the Council (Article 10, paragraph 2, of the Statute).

15. Only those candidates whose names appear on the ballot papers are eligible for election. The electors in the General Assembly and in the Security Council will indicate the candidate for whom they wish to vote by placing a cross against the name on the ballot paper. Each elector may vote for only one candidate.

16. At the 915th plenary meeting of the General Assembly, on 16 November 1960, a procedural discussion took place as to whether rule 94 (then rule 96) of the rules of procedure of the Assembly should be applied in elections to the International Court of Justice. That rule lays down a procedure for restricted ballots in the event that, after the first ballot, the requisite number of candidates have not obtained the required majority. The Assembly decided that the rule did not apply to elections to the Court and it proceeded to elect the requisite number of candidates by a series of unrestricted ballots. This decision has been followed consistently.

17. If, in the first ballot in either the General Assembly or the Security Council, no candidate receives an absolute majority, a second ballot will be held and balloting will continue in the same meeting until a candidate has obtained the required majority (rule 151 of the rules of procedure of the Assembly and rule 61 of the provisional rules of procedure of the Council).

18. Cases have arisen in the Security Council in which more than the required number of candidates have obtained an absolute majority on the same ballot. The practice followed by the Council has been to hold a new vote on all the candidates, and the President of the Council made no notification to the

President of the General Assembly until only the required number of candidates, and no more, had obtained an absolute majority in the Council.

19. When a candidate has obtained the required majority in one of the organs, the President of that organ will notify the President of the other organ of the name of that candidate. Such notification is not communicated by the President of the second organ to the members until that organ has itself given a candidate the required majority of votes.

20. If, upon comparison of the name of the candidate so selected by the General Assembly and by the Security Council, it is found that the result is different, the Assembly and the Council will proceed, again independently of one another, in a second meeting and, if necessary, a third meeting to elect one candidate by further ballots, the results again being compared after one candidate has obtained an absolute majority in each organ. If necessary, the above procedure will be repeated until the General Assembly and the Security Council have given an absolute majority of votes to the same candidate.

21. If, however, after the third meeting, the vacancy still remains unfilled, the special procedure set out in Article 12 of the Statute of the Court may be resorted to at the request of either the General Assembly or the Security Council.

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ELECTIONS TO FILL VACANCIES IN
PRINCIPAL ORGANS: ELECTION OF
FIVE MEMBERS OF THE INTERNATIONAL
COURT OF JUSTICE

SECURITY COUNCIL
Fifty-fifth year

LIST OF CANDIDATES NOMINATED BY NATIONAL GROUPS

Note by the Secretary-General

1. By a letter dated 30 November 1999, addressed to States parties to the Statute of the International Court of Justice, the Secretary-General drew attention to the vacancy in the International Court of Justice caused by the resignation, effective 29 February 2000, of Judge Stephen M. Schwebel (United States of America). In the same communication, the Secretary-General, in accordance with Article 5, paragraph 1, of the Statute of the Court, invited the national groups of States parties to the Statute to undertake the nomination of persons in a position to accept the duties of a member of the Court. The Secretary-General further requested that nominations should be received no later than 7 February 2000.

2. In accordance with Article 7 of the Statute of the Court, the Secretary-General has the honour to submit to the General Assembly and to the Security Council the candidate nominated by a national group (see annex).

4. The composition of the Court and the voting procedure to be followed in the General Assembly and in the Security Council are contained in a memorandum by the Secretary-General issued as document A/54/750-S/2000/105. The curriculum vitae of the candidate appears in document A/54/752-S/2000/107.

ANNEX

List of nominations by national groups

(As at 7 February 2000)

Name and nationality	Nominated by the national group of
Thomas Buergenthal (United States of America)	Belgium Canada Chile Costa Rica France Germany Hungary Japan Poland Slovakia Switzerland United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland United States of America

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SECURITY COUNCIL
Fifty-fifth year

LIST OF NOMINATIONS OF THE CANDIDATES BY NATIONAL GROUPS

Note by the Secretary-General

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* Reissued for technical reasons.

ANNEX

List of nominations by national groups

(As at 7 February 2000)

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Thomas Buergenthal (United States of America)	Belgium Canada Chile Costa Rica France Germany Hungary Japan Poland Slovakia Switzerland United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland United States of America

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GENERAL ASSEMBLY
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ELECTIONS TO FILL VACANCIES IN PRINCIPAL ORGANS: ELECTION OF FIVE MEMBERS OF THE INTERNATIONAL COURT OF JUSTICE

SECURITY COUNCIL
Fifty-fifth year

LIST OF NOMINATIONS OF THE CANDIDATE BY NATIONAL GROUPS

Note by the Secretary-General

1. By a letter dated 30 November 1999, addressed to States parties to the Statute of the International Court of Justice, the Secretary-General drew attention to the vacancy in the International Court of Justice caused by the resignation, effective 29 February 2000, of Judge Stephen M. Schwebel (United States of America). In the same communication, the Secretary-General, in accordance with Article 5, paragraph 1, of the Statute of the Court, invited the national groups of States parties to the Statute to undertake the nomination of persons in a position to accept the duties of a member of the Court. The Secretary-General further requested that nominations should be received no later than 7 February 2000.

2. In accordance with Article 7 of the Statute of the Court, the Secretary-General has the honour to submit to the General Assembly and to the Security Council the candidate nominated by a national group (see annex).

3. The composition of the Court and the voting procedure to be followed in the General Assembly and in the Security Council are contained in a memorandum by the Secretary-General issued as document A/54/750-S/2000/105. The curriculum vitae of the candidate appears in document A/54/752-S/2000/107.

** Second reissue for technical reasons.

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ANNEX

List of nominations by national groups

(As at 7 February 2000)

Name and nationality	Nominated by the national group of
Thomas Buergenthal (United States of America)	Belgium Canada Chile Costa Rica France Germany Hungary Japan Poland Slovakia Switzerland United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland United States of America

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ELECTIONS TO FILL VACANCIES IN
PRINCIPAL ORGANS: ELECTION OF
FIVE MEMBERS OF THE INTERNATIONAL
COURT OF JUSTICE

SECURITY COUNCIL
Fifty-fifth year

LIST OF NOMINATIONS OF THE CANDIDATE BY NATIONAL GROUPS

Note by the Secretary-General

Addendum

Further to the note by the Secretary-General dated 11 February 2000 (A/54/751-S/2000/106), containing the list of nominations of the candidate by national groups received by him as of 7 February 2000, the deadline for receiving nominations, the Secretary-General has subsequently received the following additional information:

List of nominations by national groups

Name and nationality	Nominated by the national group of
Thomas Buergenthal (United States of America)	Norway Sri Lanka

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ELECTIONS TO FILL VACANCIES IN PRINCIPAL ORGANS: ELECTION OF FIVE MEMBERS OF THE INTERNATIONAL COURT OF JUSTICE

SECURITY COUNCIL
Fifty-fifth year

LIST OF NOMINATIONS OF THE CANDIDATE BY NATIONAL GROUPS

Note by the Secretary-General

Addendum

Further to the note by the Secretary-General dated 25 February 2000 (A/54/751/Add.1-S/2000/106/Add.1), containing information about additional nominations of the candidate by national groups, the Secretary-General has subsequently received the following information:

List of nominations by national groups

Name and nationality	Nominated by the national group of
Thomas Buergenthal (United States of America)	Italy Russian Federation

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UNITED NATIONS

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SECURITY COUNCIL
Fifty-fifth year

CURRICULUM VITAE OF THE CANDIDATE NOMINATED BY A NATIONAL GROUP

Note by the Secretary-General

I. INTRODUCTION

The Secretary-General has the honour to submit to the General Assembly and to the Security Council the curriculum vitae of the candidate nominated by a national group for the election to fill a casual vacancy in the International Court of Justice, caused by the resignation of Judge Stephen Schwebel (United States of America). The nomination of the candidate has been circulated in document A/54/751-S/2000/106. The composition of the Court and the voting procedures to be followed in the General Assembly and in the Security Council are contained in a memorandum by the Secretary-General issued as document A/54/750-S/2000/105.

II. CURRICULUM VITAE

Thomas Buergenthal

I. Present positions:

A. Lobingier Professor of Comparative Law and Jurisprudence; Presiding Director, International Rule of Law Center, The George Washington University Law School (sabbatical 1999-2000);

B. Vice-Chairman, Claims Resolution Tribunal for Dormant Accounts in Switzerland.

II. Previous positions:

A. Academic

Instructor in Legal Method, University of Pennsylvania School of Law, 1961-1962;

Professor of Law, State University of New York (Buffalo) School of Law, 1962-1975;

Fulbright and Jaworski Professor of International Law, University of Texas School of Law, 1975-1980;

Dean and Professor of International Law, Washington College of Law, The American University, 1980-1985;

I. T. Cohen Professor of Human Rights, Emory University School of Law, 1985-1989, Fellow, Carter Centre of Emory University (Director, Human Rights Program);

B. Judicial, quasi-judicial, and investigatory

Judge, Vice President, President, Inter-American Court of Human Rights (1979-1991); Judge, Vice President, President, Administrative Tribunal, Inter-American Development Bank (1989-1994). Member, United Nations Human Rights Committee (1995-1999); Member, United Nations Truth Commission for El Salvador, 1992-1993.

III. Selected professional activities:

A. Public

Chairman, United States Government Delegation to the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) Specialized Conference on International Education, 1974;

United States expert, UNESCO Meeting of Experts on the Implementation of the 1974 UNESCO Recommendation on International Education, 1976;

Member, Executive Committee, United States National Commission for UNESCO, 1977-1979, 1980-1981;

Chairman, Human Rights Committee, United States National Commission for UNESCO, 1976-1979;

Chief, U.S. Government Representative, UNESCO Executive Board Working Group on Human Rights Procedures, 1977 and 1978;

Member, United States Delegation to UNESCO Executive Board (104th and 105th sessions), 1978;

United States Expert, United Nations ad hoc Interregional Committee on Crime Prevention and Control, The Hague, 1978;

Member, Advisory Board, President's Commission on the Holocaust, 1978-1979;

Vice-President, UNESCO Congress on the Teaching of Human Rights and Chairman, United States Delegation to the Congress (Vienna) 1978;

United States Expert, UNESCO Committee of Experts on the Teaching of Human Rights, 1979;

Public Member, United States Government Delegation, Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe, Copenhagen, June 1990;

Public Member, United States Government Delegation, Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe Expert Meeting on Democratic Institutions, Oslo; November 1991;

Member, United States Holocaust Memorial Council, since 1996;

Chairman, Committee on Conscience, United States Holocaust Memorial Council, 1997-1999;

Board of Founders, Costa Rica-United States Foundation, since 1996;

Member, Panels of Conciliators and of Arbitrators, International Centre for Settlement of International Disputes, World Bank, since 1997.

B. Private

Rapporteur, Study Panel on International Human Rights Law and its Implementation, American Society of International Law, 1970-1975;

Member, Board of Directors, International Institute of Human Rights (Rene Cassin Foundation), 1970-1989; Administrative Council, 1990-1994, Strasbourg, France;

Member, Editorial Board, American Journal of Comparative Law, 1966-1977;

Contributor (International Law), Collier's Year Book (annual supplement to Collier's Encyclopedia), 1976-1979;

Coordinator, American Society of International Law Research Project on Helsinki Basket III Problems, 1977;

Member, Executive Council, American Society of International Law, 1977-1980; 1986-1989; Vice President, American Society of International Law 1980-1982; Honorary Vice President, since 1994;

Advisory Committee, 1980-1986, American Law Institute, Restatement on the Foreign Relations Law of the United States; Associate Reporter, 1978-1980;

Member, United Nations Association Advisory Panel on Human Rights, 1978-1979;

Scholar in Residence, United Nations - Latin American Institute for Crime Prevention and the Treatment of Offenders (ILANUD), San Jose, Costa Rica, 1979-1980;

Chairman, Human Rights Committee, International Law and Practice Section, American Bar Association; 1981-1982; 1991-1992;

Member, Administrative Council, Blaustein Institute of Human Rights;

Member, Kuratorium and Scientific Council, Max Planck Institute for Public International Law, Heidelberg, Germany, since 1984;

Chairman, Planning Committee, International Law Workshop, Association of American Law Schools, 1990;

Associate Senior Editor, Governing Rules of International Law Project, American Society of International Law, since 1990;

Lecturer, Inaugural Session, Academy of European Law, European University Institute, Florence, Italy, 1990;

President, Inter-American Institute of Human Rights, 1980-1992; Honorary President since 1992;

Member, Board of Directors, F. M. van Asbeck Centre for Human Rights Studies, University of Leiden, the Netherlands, since 1991;

Lecturer, Hague Academy of International Law, 1992;

Member, Advisory Board, Brazilian Institute of Human Rights, since 1997; Member, Standing Committee on World Order Under Law, American Bar Association, since 1997;

Vice-Chairman, Academic Council, Institute of Transnational Arbitration, since 1998.

IV. Editorial boards:

American Journal of International Law; Human Rights Law Journal; Europäische Grundrechte Zeitschrift; Revue Universelle des Droits de l'Homme; Encyclopedia of Public International Law.

V. Publications:

A list of books, articles and symposia by the candidate is available in the files of the Secretariat.

VI. Selected awards and honours:

Pro-Humanitas Prize, West-Ost Kulturwerk (Federal Republic of Germany) 1978; 1978 UNESCO Human Rights Prize (First Honorable Mention);

1982 Book Award (First Prize) of the Inter-American Bar Association for Protecting Human Rights in the Americas: Selected Problems (1982);

1987 Distinguished Service in Legal Education Award, New York University Law School Association;

1989 Wolfgang G. Friedmann Memorial Award for Outstanding Achievement in International Law, Columbia University Law School;

1990 Harry Leroy Jones Award for Outstanding Achievements in Foreign and International Law, Washington Foreign Law Society;

1996 The Modern World of Human Rights: Essays in Honor of Thomas Buergenthal (Costa Rica, 1996);

1997 Human Rights Prize, the Jacob Blaustein Institute for the Advancement of Human Rights;

1997 Goler T. Butcher Medal for Excellence in Human Rights, American Society of International Law.

VII. Professional organizations:

American Bar Association, American Society of International Law, American Law Institute, Council on Foreign Relations, German Society of International Law, etc.

VIII. Academic degrees:

B.A., Bethany College, West Virginia, 1957;

Juris Doctor, New York University School of Law (Root Tilden Scholar) 1960;

Master of Laws, Harvard Law School (International Legal Studies) 1961;

Doctor of Juridical Science, Harvard Law School (International Legal Studies) 1968;

Doctor of Laws (hon.), Bethany College, 1981;

Dr. jur. (hon.), University of Heidelberg, Germany, 1986;

Dr. jur. (hon.), Free University of Brussels, Belgium, 1994.

IX. Bar memberships:

State of New York; District of Columbia; United States Supreme Court.

X. Languages:

English, German and Spanish (fluent); French (working knowledge); some Polish.

UNITED NATIONS

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General Assembly
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GENERAL ASSEMBLY
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Agenda item 15 (c)
ELECTIONS TO FILL VACANCIES IN PRINCIPAL ORGANS: ELECTION OF FIVE MEMBERS OF THE INTERNATIONAL COURT OF JUSTICE

SECURITY COUNCIL
Fifty-fifth year

CURRICULUM VITAE OF THE CANDIDATE NOMINATED BY NATIONAL GROUPS

Note by the Secretary-General

I. INTRODUCTION

The Secretary-General has the honour to submit to the General Assembly and to the Security Council the curriculum vitae of the candidate nominated by a national group for the election to fill a casual vacancy in the International Court of Justice, caused by the resignation of Judge Stephen Schwebel (United States of America). The nomination of the candidate has been circulated in document A/54/751-S/2000/106. The composition of the Court and the voting procedures to be followed in the General Assembly and in the Security Council are contained in a memorandum by the Secretary-General issued as document A/54/750-S/2000/105.

II. CURRICULUM VITAE

Thomas Buergenthal

I. Present positions:

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United States expert, UNESCO Meeting of Experts on the Implementation of the 1974 UNESCO Recommendation on International Education, 1976;

Member, Executive Committee, United States National Commission for UNESCO, 1977-1979, 1980-1981;

Chairman, Human Rights Committee, United States National Commission for UNESCO, 1976-1979;

Chief, U.S. Government Representative, UNESCO Executive Board Working Group on Human Rights Procedures, 1977 and 1978;

Member, United States Delegation to UNESCO Executive Board (104th and 105th sessions), 1978;

United States Expert, United Nations ad hoc Interregional Committee on Crime Prevention and Control, The Hague, 1978;

Member, Advisory Board, President's Commission on the Holocaust, 1978-1979;

Vice-President, UNESCO Congress on the Teaching of Human Rights and Chairman, United States Delegation to the Congress (Vienna) 1978;

United States Expert, UNESCO Committee of Experts on the Teaching of Human Rights, 1979;

Public Member, United States Government Delegation, Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe, Copenhagen, June 1990;

Public Member, United States Government Delegation, Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe Expert Meeting on Democratic Institutions, Oslo; November 1991;

Member, United States Holocaust Memorial Council, since 1996;

Chairman, Committee on Conscience, United States Holocaust Memorial Council, 1997-1999;

Board of Founders, Costa Rica-United States Foundation, since 1996;

Member, Panels of Conciliators and of Arbitrators, International Centre for Settlement of International Disputes, World Bank, since 1997.

B. Private

Rapporteur, Study Panel on International Human Rights Law and its Implementation, American Society of International Law, 1970-1975;

Member, Board of Directors, International Institute of Human Rights (Rene Cassin Foundation), 1970-1989; Administrative Council, 1990-1994, Strasbourg, France;

Member, Editorial Board, American Journal of Comparative Law, 1966-1977;

Contributor (International Law), Collier's Year Book (annual supplement to Collier's Encyclopedia), 1976-1979;

Coordinator, American Society of International Law Research Project on Helsinki Basket III Problems, 1977;

Member, Executive Council, American Society of International Law, 1977-1980; 1986-1989; Vice President, American Society of International Law 1980-1982; Honorary Vice President, since 1994;

Advisory Committee, 1980-1986, American Law Institute, Restatement on the Foreign Relations Law of the United States; Associate Reporter, 1978-1980;

Member, United Nations Association Advisory Panel on Human Rights, 1978-1979;

Scholar in Residence, United Nations - Latin American Institute for Crime Prevention and the Treatment of Offenders (ILANUD), San Jose, Costa Rica, 1979-1980;

Chairman, Human Rights Committee, International Law and Practice Section, American Bar Association; 1981-1982; 1991-1992;

Member, Administrative Council, Blaustein Institute of Human Rights;

Member, Kuratorium and Scientific Council, Max Planck Institute for Public International Law, Heidelberg, Germany, since 1984;

Chairman, Planning Committee, International Law Workshop, Association of American Law Schools, 1990;

Associate Senior Editor, Governing Rules of International Law Project, American Society of International Law, since 1990;

Lecturer, Inaugural Session, Academy of European Law, European University Institute, Florence, Italy, 1990;

President, Inter-American Institute of Human Rights, 1980-1992; Honorary President since 1992;

Member, Board of Directors, F. M. van Asbeck Centre for Human Rights Studies, University of Leiden, the Netherlands, since 1991;

Lecturer, Hague Academy of International Law, 1992;

Member, Advisory Board, Brazilian Institute of Human Rights, since 1997; Member, Standing Committee on World Order Under Law, American Bar Association, since 1997;

Vice-Chairman, Academic Council, Institute of Transnational Arbitration, since 1998.

IV. Editorial boards:

American Journal of International Law; Human Rights Law Journal; Europäische Grundrechte Zeitschrift; Revue Universelle des Droits de l'Homme; Encyclopedia of Public International Law.

V. Publications:

A list of books, articles and symposia by the candidate is available in the files of the Secretariat.

VI. Selected awards and honours:

Pro-Humanitas Prize, West-Ost Kulturwerk (Federal Republic of Germany) 1978; 1978 UNESCO Human Rights Prize (First Honorable Mention);

1982 Book Award (First Prize) of the Inter-American Bar Association for Protecting Human Rights in the Americas: Selected Problems (1982);

1987 Distinguished Service in Legal Education Award, New York University Law School Association;

1989 Wolfgang G. Friedmann Memorial Award for Outstanding Achievement in International Law, Columbia University Law School;

1990 Harry Leroy Jones Award for Outstanding Achievements in Foreign and International Law, Washington Foreign Law Society;

1996 The Modern World of Human Rights: Essays in Honor of Thomas Buergenthal (Costa Rica, 1996);

1997 Human Rights Prize, the Jacob Blaustein Institute for the Advancement of Human Rights;

1997 Goler T. Butcher Medal for Excellence in Human Rights, American Society of International Law.

VII. Professional organizations:

American Bar Association, American Society of International Law, American Law Institute, Council on Foreign Relations, German Society of International Law, etc.

VIII. Academic degrees:

B.A., Bethany College, West Virginia, 1957;

Juris Doctor, New York University School of Law (Root Tilden Scholar) 1960;

Master of Laws, Harvard Law School (International Legal Studies) 1961;

Doctor of Juridical Science, Harvard Law School (International Legal Studies) 1968;

Doctor of Laws (hon.), Bethany College, 1981;

Dr. jur. (hon.), University of Heidelberg, Germany, 1986;

Dr. jur. (hon.), Free University of Brussels, Belgium, 1994.

IX. Bar memberships:

State of New York; District of Columbia; United States Supreme Court.

X. Languages:

English, German and Spanish (fluent); French (working knowledge); some Polish.